COL. ELLSWORTH.

From His Diary Before the War

them came to Washington in April, 1861.

On the morning of the 24th of May he took his men to Alexandria, Va., to suppress the insurgents. The people in that part of Virginia were mostly loyal to the Union, and great delicacy had to be used in sending troops to Alexandria to drive out or capture those who were defying the Government and doing other treasonable things. President Lincoln had a kindly feeling for Ellsworth, having had the young man in his office at one time as a law student, and when Ellsworth requested that his Zouaves be sent to quell the disturbance at Alexandria, President Lincoln consented. The President impressed upon the mind of the young commander the importance of cautious movement and the disastrous consequence IF BLOOD WAS SPILLED

wished to be placed under a flag of truce. The Zonaves landed at the foot of Cameron street, and Ellsworth, accompanied by Chaplain Dodge, two New York correspondents and a guard of five men, started up town with the intention of in the morning, and the May sun shone brightly as the party moved up Cameron street. After walking a few minutes they turned into King street and from there proceeded to Royal. As they rounded the corner of King and Royal the Marshall House came in view, from the top of which waved a Confederate flag. The squad of soldiers and newspaper men continued on their way until they reached the Marshall House. When opposite the hotel Ellsworth crossed the street and entered the bar-room. A man stood behind the counter. Ellsworth asked for the landlord, and he gruffly replied that he was not about. Ellsworth and his escort then was hauled down. As the party were return- I would have nothing to do with the organiza- sition. ing to the bar-room Capt. Frank E. Brownell, who was in the lead, observed a brawny fellow their eyes open. I was unanimously elected at the bottom of the stairs, gun in hand. Brownell sprang from the steps and knocked the fellow's gun down with his own, but before he could recover, the stranger, who was Jackson, the landlord, raised his weapon and pulled the trigger. The charge struck Ellsworth directly above the heart, and he

FELL DEAD ON THE FLOOR, with the exclamation, "My God!" Jackson raised his gun again, and as he did so Brownell shot him dead in his tracks.

great deal of indignation throughout the North. after which it was buried at Mechanicsville, | crackers." the home of the heart-broken parents.

the study of military matters, and no problem above all, devoted was too deep for his acute mind. Upon one occasion his mother remonstrated with him, telling him that West Point furnished all the officers necessary, and as the country was at peace he was evidently wasting his time and talents. "The time is soon coming when the United States will need all the soldiers it can get," was his prophetic reply. By his bedside was a blackboard, and at night when he came upon an idea that was good he would hastily arise and record it in chalk for use the next day. He wrote a volume of tactics, invented the Zouave uniform that bore his name, made many improvements in camp paraphernalia, and was the organizer of a large number of military companies. With one of the companies which he organized in Chicago he traveled from city to city, ostensibly to drill for a handsome banner and the championship of the United States, but in reality to

STIR UP POPULAR FEELING which he declared would be necessary in a very

prepare the North for the inevitable. Ephraim Elmer Ellsworth was born in Sara-

He had very rigid ideas concerning military he went to Elgin, Ill., and succeeded in establishing a company there. A short time after- | deprived for the next two days of his customary ward the Elgin boys entered a competitive drill | crackers. with the Chicago Cadets, and defeated them so completely that Ellsworth was invited again life was to take command, which he did. The National Guard Cadets were disbanded later on, and the best material in the organization immediately got together and joined the United States Zouaves. So thoroughly did he drill his men that

VISITED WEST POINT. in every quarter.

proposition, and later on entered Lincoln's law | dog." office. During the campaign he took the stump and pleaded the cause of his benefactor, and when the new President started for Washing- he writes: "I have not the slightest idea how ton to accept the honor to which he had been elected Elisworth accompanied him. The war to-night a sensation similar to what one expecame on, and Lincoln called for 75,000 men. riences when taking morphine came over me Ellsworth was in New York city a few hours after the cal, and in two hours had collected 2,300 firemen from the different engine houses try was made on the 23d: "I have neglected who wished to go to the front. From the num- my journal," he wrote, "for the reason that I ber he picked out enough for a regiment, and have been so unwell that, after doing work took them to Washington, where they were that was absolutely unavoidable, I had not encamped until they moved on Alexandria, as strength nor time to attend to it." On the 4th detailed above. Such in brief was the wonder- of July, 1859, the Cadets gave a public drill beful life and tragic death of young Ellsworth. fore the Mayor and Council, in front of the

and had no others bed than an office floor, is perhaps news to ninety-nine men out of every hundred who knew him. Yet while ofttimes he went from one day to another

NOTHING BUT CRACKERS,

was his genius. Capt. Brownell, the avenger of Ellsworth's death, has in his possession the diary kept by duty; the highest and strictest sense of honor parade of military and Grand Army men, the youthful drill-master during his struggle | could demand nothing more, though in so do- | closing with a supper attended by about 400 in Chicago. It is interesting in the extreme | ing I was about to dismiss, so to speak, by best, | persons.

of the embryo Colonel. The diary was begun a law student in the office of J. E. Cones, Esq., His Death at Alexandria --- Leaves at 79 Dearborn St., Chicago. After recording his purpose to keep a diary, Ellsworth closes by saying that he intended to sleep upon the office floor that night. The next day he purchased a desk, and not having money enough to pay for the same called upon a friend, of whom he bor-The murder of Col. E. E. Ellsworth, the first rowed \$10. Referring to the loan, Ellsworth Union officer to fall by a rebel bullet, was one | said: "By the way, this is an instance in a | diction is shown in the touching entry he made of the saddest events of the late rebellion. | small way of the importance of little things. Ellsworth was but 24 years of age when he was killed, and had he been spared would have undoubtedly risen to high military fame. For eral friends came in. As I started to go they one so young he had displayed soldierly qual .- stopped me and insisted upon my having an ties akin to genius. In childhood he was a oyster stew. I refused, for I always made it a general among his playmates, and superintended the erection of miniature mud breastworks and terrible-looking brick-bat forts. As | While they were clamoring about the matter, he grew older he began to make maps of battle- and I trying to get away from them, the waiter fields, to plan fortifications, and to study flanks, | brought on stews for the whole party, having charges and countercharges. Finally he en- taken it for granted I was going to stay. To tered the militia; and, at the mutterings in | escape making myself more conspicuous by furthe South, placed himself at the head of the ther refusal I sat down. How glorious every

> THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS. When I came to Chicago, with a pocketful of money, I sought out and made him take 50 cents for the stew. Well, when I wanted \$10 I went to him, and he gave it to me freely and he would take no security. * * Two pounds of crackers and sleep upon the floor to-

On Wednesday, April 13, the following record was made: "Read 150 pages of Blackstone today; one pound of crackers; one-half pound of I tried to fancy my loved parents in the enjoycake; sleep on the floor to-night."

The next day he made this record, in which is a hint of gaunt hunger: "According to promise, went for Mrs. ——, and took her to Mrs. ——, at Tremont House. The good woman insisted upon paying her own fare in or severe measures resorted to. Ellsworth take offense at it. I simply insisted upon her vouched for the good behavior of his men, and | dropping the matter, and paid it myself (chargdropped down the river toward Alexandria. ed it to my dinner). Very pressing invitation, upon, constantly frustrated; of suffering, of When he arrived he was met by an officer from | nay, command, to take dinner at Tremont with the rebel gunboat Pawnee, who carried a her and Mrs. ---; refused. Gentlemen who, white flag. Ellsworth and the Confederate like myself, live on crackers and water seldom held a conversation, which was understood by dine at hotels. * * One pound crackers; the dregs. And yet how few are they who seethe Union soldiers to be in effect that the city | am living like a King; sleep on floor to-night.

"I am afraid," he wrote on the 18th of April, "that my strength will not hold out. I have contracted a cold by sleeping on the floor." He continued to eat crackers, read Blackstone, copy lawyers' briefs, and sleep upon his this I have to be thankful. And yet such is my visiting the telegraph office. It was 5 o'clock office floor until the 22d, when he varied the program by not cating anything, having been absolutely without a penny on that day. On April 29 he made the following record: dets if they wanted

A COMPANY OF SOLDIERS

their eyes open. I was unanimously elected. have shunned dissipation of every kind as un- farmers. Any time earlier would not answer for to-day and purchased it. I am nicely fixed cold nights. Now, if I could only be sure of something else besides bread all the time, some meat or something for a change, I would ask ers."

Referring to the lounge the next day, he The tragic end of the young soldier created a my lounge just as I did, for mother would be slept upon the hard boards, with no covering at put off no longer and wanted to know in her At President Lincoln's request the body was letter to-day where I was boarding; so I could taken to the White House, where funeral ser- write back to her I had a good lounge to sleep | dured, not once, but long months, years even, vices were held. From Washington it was on. The eating part I omitted, saying that taken to New York city, where another funeral | everything was going on nicely. There is no was held at the Astor House. From New York | use of making father and mother (God bless it was sent to Albany, where it lay in state for them!) miserable by the knowledge of my cirsome days. Thence it was tenderly transferred | cumstances. I owe them already more than I to Troy, where still other services took place, can ever repay. One and a half pounds of he eats, the clothes he wears; and when fortune

Through all his trials Ellsworth kept his Col. Ellsworth would have undoubtedly risen | courage unbroken. Although as poor as a perto high military fame had he lived. Although a son could conveniently be, he uttered but few very young man, he thoroughly understood mil- complaints, and never seemed to lose hope. itary tactics, and was in every respect a finished In his battle with poverty he displayed his soldier. All his waking hours were spent in | inborn heroism, his nobility of character, and | cursed. Not one to say to me that I had their

LOVE OF HIS AGED PARENTS. His entries, penned apparently in good nature, and flavored with ghastly humor, are touching in the extreme, and a feeling of sadness and sympathy overcomes one as he reads. For instance: "May 5. I am getting so weak sleep. I am almost getting to loathe the sight of crackers. If I had something else to eat, and enough of it, or if I could have regular meals, I could learn twice as fast and easily. It is no light task to confine your mind to your reading when your stomach is absolutely craving for food. If I get enough ahead by copying I will try some dried meat of some kind, and see if that will not produce a change." During his cracker diet Ellsworth was challenged to fence with an expert who was a

teacher of the art. On the 24th of May the young, half-starved law student met the teacher at the armory of the cadets, and in recording and prepare the way for military activity, the contest in his diary that night, wrote "This evening the fencer, of whom I have short time. His friends now say that he fore- heard so much, came up to the armory to fence saw the rebellion in the South, and for this | with me. He said to his pupils and several reason was desirous of doing all in his power to others that if I held to the low guard he would disarm me every time. I raised my foil. He is a gymnast and I fully expected to be beaten. toga County, N. Y., in 1837. He drifted to The result was I disarmed him four times, hit Chicago at an early age, where he joined a him 30 times; he disarmed me once and hit me military company called the National Guard | five times. I touched him in two places at the same alonge and threw his foil several feet." One evening he met an Englishman near the discipline and morality, and was eventually Tremout House. The foreigner was hungry forced out of the organization. From Chicago and penniless. Ellsworth had 10 cents, which he gave to the stranger, and as a consequence was

Another interesting feature of Ellsworth's

A LITTLE LOVE AFFAIR.

a glimpse of which is given under date of May 28. After telling how, in a fit of extravagance he entered a restaurant and purchased an order of buckwheat cakes, he wrote: "As I came his fame spread throughout Illinois, and he back I stopped at Mrs. —, and told her it was bore the stamp of unbending determination. was solicited to drill the officers of the State not right for me to see her, and would not call He was very quick in his motions, and of a there again, as I was convinced that it would only work us both harm. I told her I loved a It was in the early part of 1860 that Elisworth | young lady and was engaged to be married to and his Zouaves made their tour of the United her. She said that could make no differ-States. They created a wonderful interest in | ence in her feeling toward me. She is most military matters, and organizations sprang up persevering in her love. She has found out nearly the extent of my resources, and insisted When they returned to Chicago Elisworth | upon my accepting money. To do her justice, met Abraham Lincoln, who was then a candi- she was as delicate about it as possible. I bade date for the Presidency, for the first time. Ells- her good-by, and came home in a perfect shower worth had been reading law, and so great was of rain. I dare not stay longer. Heavens! highly appropriate to a Prince, and permitted ries, grapes, dewberries and plums for the pick-Lincoln's inclination toward the young man | what a shame that such a magnificent woman that he requested him to go to Springfield to | should be bound to a man who appreciates her | occasion he presented the following regulations | Iowa, Maysville, Benton Co., Ark. finish his studies. Elisworth accepted the no more than he would a handsome horse or to the members of the company, which are a

HIS DIET OF CRACKERS began to tell on him, and on the 12th of June or when I wrote the preceding page. About 12 suddenly. I was somewhat alarmed, and immediately started for my room." His next en-Of his trials and his battles with poverty but | Tremont House, and were very enthusiastilittle has ever been given to the public. That cally received. One of the papers, in speaking of the exhibition, said: "We but express the opinion of all who saw the drill yesterday morning when we say the company cannot be

surpassed this side of West Point. On July 5 Ellsworth made the following he lived in Chicago he was so poor that record: "I have been living in a different style from what I have been accustomed to for the without food of any kind. What little money | past few weeks, and I cannot return to my rahe got came from his labors as a copyist in the | tions of bread and water without difficulty." office of the lawyer with whom he was study. On the 11th of the same month he wrote: "I ing, which was never above a pittance. While am still very weak, and cannot reconcile my he was drilling the United States Zouaves in | self to my food." On the day following he Chicago and laying down stringent rules for went to Rockford, Ill., to visit the family of a their guidance with all the dignity of an em- Mr. ---, whose daughter he loved. Some of peror, he was as poor as a beggar and often a his enemies had not given him a very good great deal hungrier. His short life was a recommendation to the head of the household, model of virtue and temperance. That he was and Ellsworth informed the mother when he 1812 and has been a member of the Ancient a military enthusiast his friends willingly ad- arrived that he would release the daughter and Honorable Artillery Company nearly 70 mit, and all must agree that his enthusiasm from her obligation to him. On going to his room he wrote in his diary:

"I felt I had done and was about to do my

and goes to show the enthusiastic perseverance almost my only, friends. Then a sense of my utter loneliness, of my embarrassing position, on the 11th of April, 1859, the twenty-second | and of all that I have to contend with swept birthday of Ellsworth. The writer was then across my mind, and for once, I could not help it, I indulged in a

REAL WOMANISH CRY. I attempted to pray; it was impossible for

That Ellsworth had the power of sentimental on July 19 while still at Rockford. The entry is appended: "Was awakened from a sound slumber last evening by the music of a cornet band who were serenading Mrs. S. The moon shone brightly, and a barely perceptible breeze from the river seemed to waft the music to me with a softness indescribable. Under the influence of the spell I gave free vein to my imagination, and it pictured to my mind such scenes of happiness as I fear I may never enjoy. There was nothing in the surroundings to induce thoughts of conflict; my mind rather dwelt on softer scenes. In my fancy I saw a dear old homestead embossed in gloomy old trees, whose celebrated New York Fire Zouaves, and with morsel tasted; the first food I had taken in wide-spreading branches seemed to wave to and fro with gentle dignity, as if conscious of their noble duty; the river with its islands; the green-clad hills afar off; the great Dutch barn and its denizens all; the poultry, dogs, and even old Mink, with his soft eyes beaming with almost human intelligence, were as patent to my imagination as when oft in boyhood I have gazed upon them and tried to picture to myself the great world beyond and

THE PART I SHOULD PLAY IN IT.

ment of all this beauty undisturbed by care, but alas! it brought with it so much of the stern reality that my picture faded, and in its place I beheld another, which I behold every day. The old man and woman, prematurely aged, working and slaving for existence, their the omnibus. She meant right, so I could not | minds tortured by anxiety for the future of a son at home, for the welfare of one too long absent; of desires which even angels would smile misapprehension, and of the sum total of all that goes to fill to the brim a cup of misery from which it seems we are fated to drink even to ing only the surface know of the secret misery which feeds upon my very life. I know I have great cause for thankfulness-for health, for enough to sustain life, for much which thousands of poor wretches pray for in vain, for all organization, my temperament, and the combination of circumstances that have thus far given color to my life, that though naturally of a joyous disposition, in looking back over the record 'Cadet meeting this evening. I told the Ca- of 10 long years, written everywhere I find trouble, disappointment, misery. Not one ray of happiness beams upon me from the past. in every sense of the word, and were anxious | This is perhaps the first time I have ever given to make that company a source of improvement | utterance to these feelings so plainly. It is morally as well as physically, then I would | wrong, perhaps, but to-night I caunot help it. command them, and, commanding them, would It is not the petulance of boyhood, nor the enforce the strictest discipline; and without still more unreasonable egotism of the man their conduct satisfied me that they were will- trying to shift the burden of his faults, sins, ing to be governed by my wishes, and work or omissions to other shoulders. It is not this. hard and unceasingly to place the company in | I am too much in earnest. My life hitherto ascended the stairs and the Confederate flag a position second to none in the United States, has been a complete refutation of such a suppo-

Had an opportunity to buy a lounge for \$3.75 | worthy one who looked earnestly at life and its | the farmer. So, Mr. Editor, please use your duties; have denied myself all pleasures, feelnow. I can sleep on the lounge and have my | ing that as long as my parents, whose best days | do many of us farmers, and no other time blankets to cover me. I have an overcoat for were devoted to their children, were compelled would suit us as well.—Levi Zinser, El Paso, to toil, I had no right to seek simply my own pleasure; have worked, toiled, suffered; right in the midst of plenty, as God is my witness, I nothing more. One and a half pounds of crack- have gone so long without food that in the solitude of my own room I have nearly choked myself in the extremity of agony; have walked the made this entry: "I was very lucky in getting | street night after night through the long Winter, all;-this that I might succeed in that which was every way worthy. All this I have enrather than do aught unworthy of myself; and what better am I to-day? What have I received for it? Sneers from those whom fortune favors, kicks from those who think a man's desires and demeanor should be graded by the food seemed about to smile on me, and in an evil moment my fortune induced me to relax my resolution long enough to live like a human being for a few days, until I cursed myself with a paltry debt which I was unexpectedly debarred from paying, with what hearty good will was I sympathy, their confidence. No, forsooth! because all did not understand me; because my affairs were not as patent to their eyes as the noonday sun, all condemned. Let some one who knows human nature so well, who judges unswervingly, who prates so learnedly of the happiness of success, let such an one sacrifice that I do not seem to realize any benefit from everything for some great purpose, commit no wrong, and receive in return

THE TREATMENT I HAVE BORNE, and see how quickly it will destroy philosophy. Then they will understand my feelings, and

account for their existence in the mind of the old man of 22." In August, 1859, Ellsworth ceased keeping a regular diary, but jotted down on stray pieces of paper the more important incidents of his peculiarly interesing life, which unfortunately have been lost. On the 20th of the following June he took the United States Cadets upon the tour already referred to, and was absent from Chicago for several months. It was upon his return that he met Lincoln, as has already been said, whom he, a short time afterward, accompanied to Springfield, and eventually to the White House.

Ellsworth's parents still live at Mechanicsburg, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and are in comfortable circumstances, the father receiving the pay of a retired Captain of cavalry. The wife of Jackson is living with a married daughter in yield of corn is about 35 to 45 bushels. A fail-Washington, the son-in-law being an officeholder under the municipal Government. Capt. Frank Brownell, the man that shot Jackson, is connected with the Pension Bureau. He left the Fire Zouaves immediately after Ellsworth's death and allied his fortunes with another regiment, and gained promotion for gallant conduct. He was a First Lieutenant in the Regulars until 1870, when he retired from the army. Elisworth in appearance was a fine specimen of well-developed manhood. He was five feet five, and weighed 150 pounds. His voice was clear and wonderfully musical; his eyes a dark and penetrating hazel; his hair a trifle long and black, while his mouth and chin

highly nervous organization. He was A MILITARY ENTHUSIAST

and a warlike fanatic. He was long-suffering and patient, but always bore himself with a United States; a man's own efforts can furnish dignity beyond his years. The day upon which the kitchen with fish, flesh and fowl, and he he took command of the Cadets in Chicago he | can have his table garnished with all kinds of was weak from hunger, having had nothing in vegetables and fruits for the mere trouble and the way of food for 24 hours, yet he conducted | trifling cost of raising them, and wild fruits. himself in a manner which would have been such as strawberries, huckleberries, blackberno sign of his suffering to escape. Upon this ing. good illustration of his character;

"Abstinence from entering drinking saloons, houses of ill-fame, gambling hells, and all disreputable places under penalty of expulsion, publication in the city papers of the offender's name, and forfeiture of uniform, etc., to the company. You will be required to treat all members of the company as brothers, and observe strictly the company regulations; obey the orders of your officers, and conduct yourself in all the relations of life in a manner that will reflect credit on the company. In return for this you will be looked upon and treated as a brother by every member of the corps, aided, when necessary, in sickness and misfortune. and allowed the use of the Cadet's assembly rooms, combining gymnasium, reading and class rooms, piano, etc., as long as your conduct proves you worthy of these advantages." It is a strange coincidence that Lincoln and Ellsworth, whom fate threw together in Chicago, between whom a warm friendship sprang up, notwithstanding the disparity in their ages, and who journeyed together to the White

last to fall during the rebellion.

House, should become the victims of the assas-

sin's bullet-the one the first and the other the

A Drummer's 95th Birthday. Mai. Daniel Simpson, who is undoubtedly the oldest drummer in the United States, cele- the ex-soldiers and their interests than the brated on the 30th ult., at Boston, Mass., his | NATIONAL TRIBUNE, of Washington, D. C. 95th birthday. He has been a drummer in Boston since 1809. He served in the war of years. He is in good health and circumstances. He was called upon by scores of prominent citizens and in the evening there was a public

More Discussions of the Date at Which It Should Be Held.

THEY WANT IT HELD IN SEPTEMBER.

To THE EDITOR: During the war we were compelled to drill, march, fight, at the beck and call of higher powers. But for an Encampment the boys in blue ought to have a voice in the matter, and we, the undersigned, wish to give as our choice of time the 1st of September. There may be fewer flowers for buttonhole boquets, but we prefer to taste the fruits rather than smell the flowers .- Alex. Organ, Co. H, 5th Iowa Cav.; F. J. De Grust, Co. A, 9th Iowa; Dan McCoy, Colonel, 175th Ohio, and Brevet Brigadier-General; John W. Said, Co. A, 45th Ill.; M. E. Finton, Co. E, 31st Iowa; Wm. Reed, Co. I, 24th Iowa; A. M. Phillips, Co. I, 31st Iowa; John Q. Jacobs, Capt. C. Stift's Independent Company of Scouts, Gen. Sully's Brigade; S. Sharp, 14th Mass. battery: S. M. Gibson, Co. M. 2d Iowa Cav.; D. W. Trump, Co. G, Sth Iowa Cav.; R. N. Woods, Co. M, 2d Iowa Cav.; R. F. McMeans, Co. M, 2d Iowa Cav.; R. M. Gibson, Co. M, 2d Iowa Cav.; W. C. Crofoot, Co. C, 171st Pa.: A. J. Russell, Co. C, 8th Minn.; Joseph Anderson, Co. A, 9th Iowa; Schuyler Atherton, Co. G, 89th Ill.; William Applegate, Co. I, 31st Iowa; R. L. Blesh, Co. E, 126th Ill.; John S. Billips. Co. A. 9th Iowa; Dr. A. B. Bowen, U. S. S. Neptune; W. H. Burrows; Jacob Bahane, Co. A, 65th Ill.; John W. Baily, 96th Ill.; Calvin Breeden, Co. B, 26th Iowa; J. K. Crane, Co. I, 12th Iowa; Dr. J. A. Carson, Co. B, 153d Ill.; G. W. Cooper, Co. A, 15th Iowa; John Cornelius, Co. H, 5th Iowa Cav.; James Carter, Co. I, 22d Ohio; Thos. Dow, Co. G, 44th Ills.; Eugene Douson, 45th Ill.; J. W. Esty, Co. G, 2d Iowa Cav.; M. J. Esty, Co. I, 24th Iowa; G. W. Farnsworth, Co. I, 19th Wis.; A. W. Flather, Co. M, 2d Iowa Cav.; J. W. Harman, Co. E, 2d Iowa Cav.; Oscar Henry, Co. A, 18th Ind.; G. W. House, Co. F, 31st Iowa; D. F. House, Co. B, 6th Iowa Cav.; Samuel Hall, Co. I, 11th N. Y. Cav.; A. G. Henderson, Co. F, 31st Iowa; Thos. Hench, Co. C, 21st Pa. Cav.; L. S. Lovell, Captain, 14th N. Y. H. A.; Fred Miller, Co. I, 31st Iewa; John Niblock, Co. G, 13th Ill.; Mortimer Rice, Co. H, 35th Iowa; William Specht, Co. A, 9th Iowa; James C. Smith, Co. I, 24th Iowa; Henry Smith, Co. I, 12th Iowa; A. A. Suthers, Co. M. 7th Iowa Cav.; A. P. Simpson, Co. E, 22d N. Y.; James M. Smith, Co. A, 45th Ill.; John Sinkey, Co. A, 26th Iowa; Ralph Sherly, Co. M, 2d Iowa Cav.; G. O. Tinker, Drummer, 9th Iowa; L. W. Usher, Co. L, 2d Iowa Cav.; Robert Ward, Co. A, 19th Ill.; Andrew York, Co. B,

I have been a reader of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE for years and intend to be as long as my pulse beats and I can raise a dollar.-ALEX. ORGAN, Co. H, 5th Iowa Cav., A. W. Drips Post, No. 74, Maquoketa, Iowa.

To THE EDITOR: I see and hear so much said about the time our Encampment should be held. Please let me say, September would be my choice, and of all with whom I have influence for September. I want to go, and so

FROM ARKANSAS. The Soil, Climate and Productions of Benton

County. To THE EDITOR: I see by communications from the northeast part of the State that your

paper sheds its light in that region as well as here, and perhaps a few lines from this section would not be wholly uninteresting to some of your numerous readers. Until within the last few years the State of Arkansas has been to a great extent shut in from outside communications, and consequently but little has been known by those outside of the undeveloped wealth that actually exists within her borders. It is only in the near future when Arkansas will be checkered by railroads, and her many resources-agricultural, mineral and manufacturing-developed, that she will stand in the front rank of the Southern States. Benton County, in the northwest corner, is delightfully situated, having an altitude of

about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and has a smoother surface than most portions of the State. The western portion of the County is about evenly divided between prairie and timber, and the eastern portion about onefourth prairie and three-fourths timber land. The country is well watered by beautiful running streams formed from springs. The soil is well adapted to raising wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, all kinds of grasses, fruits and vegetables. Homes can be obtained at low figures. Improved lands ranging from \$10 to \$20 per acre; unimproved lands at from \$2 to \$7 per acre. The climate of this country could not well be overestimated. We do not suffer with the long, dreary Winters of the North or with the intolerable and languishing heat of the sunburnt South. Malaria is unknown, and hundreds who have come to Benton County suffering with diseases of all descriptions, except perhaps consumption, have entirely recovered,

and even upon consumptives the climate has an invigorating influence. The seasons of this country are generally regular, causing, of course, a more average yield of crops each year, and not raising all one year and none the next, as is the case in many sections of country. The general yield of wheat is seldom less than 15 bushels and not often more than 20 bushels per acre. The average ure either of cereals or fruit products has hardly ever been known. Horse and mule raising is a profitable investment in this County, as they are less liable to disease than in many places. Winter feeding does not last more than four or five months. The cottonraising region, which is a good market for all

our surplus horses and mules, is within a day Of course this country has its drawbacks, but they are chiefly those that can be removed by the hand of enterprise and "get up "-for instance, the large surplus of fruit that goes to waste every year could be turned to good account by the establishment of a fruit-canning factory in any or all of its towns. Any one coming here with from \$1,000 to

\$1,500 that would invest two-thirds of his means in a home and the balance put in young stock can do well. A good living can be obtained here with as little cost as in any part of the .-MONTROVILLE PHILLIPS, Co. H, 20th

A Word for Texas.

TO THE EDITOR: I have seen some letters in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE from ex-soldiers in the West giving a description of their section of country. I have lived in Northwest Texas for at least 10 years, and believe there is no better place in the Southwest for cheap and desirable homes for ex-soldiers. To any comrade desiring information of this section of country, on receipt of six cents, I will mail him a copy of our County paper giving a description of Clay County.-WM. TAYLOR, Co. G, 4th Ohio, Henrietta, Clay Co., Tex.

A Good Chance. TO THE EDITOR: Being a subscriber of the Glenwood Echo I saw in this paper a letter advertised. It stated that there were young widows and girls wanting husbands. If so, they

lisa this, for I want a good housekeeper .-Louis REYNOLDS, Ferguson, Garfield Co., Colo. The Best Soldier Paper. [Chicago Mail.] A correspondent asks: "What representative soldier paper shall I take?" The Mail knows of no better paper distinctly representative of

can get them here. I am a ranchman, 20 miles

below Glenwood Springs. I am an "old bach."

24 years of age, and I am sick of it. Please pub-

THE G.A.R. WATCH.

I received the Waterbury watch you sent in good shape. It is a good timekeeper and way ahead of anything I have yet come across for that purpose.

—James Ryan, National Home, Togus, Me.—I received your watch nearly a month ago, but neglected to write you. It was all right and keeps good time. I am very much pleased with it.—Guy O. Doxtader, Onondaga, Mich.



INVALIDS' HOTEL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Isspital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

sultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfeet accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a sub marine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these scientists deduce accurate con-clusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medi-cal science, diseases have certain unmistakable can science, discases have cerain animatatable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic | examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a diseases just as successfully without as with a personal conmiraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medi-cine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being sub-jected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment

of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

of chronic diseases, would meet the needs of the most improved treatment of diseases of the air-passages and lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, we have made this branch of our institution one of the leading Departments. We have every kind of useful instrument for examin the organs involved, such as rhinoscopes, laryngoscopes, stethoscopes, spirometers, etc., etc., as well as all of the most approved kinds of apparatus for the application of sprays, fumigations,

atomizations, pulverizations, inhalations, and all other forms of approved medicinal applications.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung diseases, viz.: A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, postpaid, ten cents; A treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, postpaid,

two cents. Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Ob-

stinate Constipation, Chronic Diar-rhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained unparalleled success. Many of the dis-cases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any

address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps. BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the aract nature of each

case, and, hence, have been successful in nicely adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a prominent branch, or specialty, of our practice at the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete but concise work on the nature and curability of these maladies, we have published a large illustrated treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Pros-tate Gland, Retention of Urine, and in the cure of which our specialists have achieved marvelous success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. It includes numerous testimonials from well-known people. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps. Send for it at once.

STRICTURES AND URINARY FIS-TULE.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, caus-

DISCASES. to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these discases with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible. with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

So alarmingly prevalent are those chronic dis-eases peculiar to females, and so famous have our institutions become for their cure that we were long ago obliged to create a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of these cases. The physicians and surgeons in this Department have made these delicate diseases their sole study.

Hundreds are brought to our institutions from far distant States on beds, and they go home well and strong. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the

most careful and considerate attention. Every important case (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the

Recognizing the fact that no great institu- home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, composed of tion dedicated exclusively to the treatment of chronic diseases, would meet the needs of Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are so arranged as to be the afflicted of our land, without the most perfect, complete and extensive provision for the most improved treatment of diseases. Yery private, and free from the annoyances so common in other institutions. Send ten cents in postage stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with nume-

rous wood-cuts and colored plates. PILES, FISTULA IN ANO, and other diseases affecting the region of the lower bowel, are largely treated, and with marvelous success, by specialists, who give their whole time to the study and treatment of this class of affections. We never fail to cure nile tumors however large. When the fail to cure pile tumors, however large. When the patient can come here for treatment, we will

Fortunately for suffering humanity, a method of treatment has been perfected and thoroughly tested in our institutions, by which in from six to fifteen days radical and perfect cures of the worst forms of piles are effected without causing any severe suffering. Send ten cents in stamps for our large illustrated Treatise on Piles.

Hernia (Breach), or Rupture, no matter of how long standing, of what size, or what the age of the patient may be (if not under four years), is speedily and radically cured in every case undertaken by our specialists, without the knife, without dependence upon trusses, without pain, and without danger.

THROW AWAY There is no longer any need of wearing clumsy, awkward, chafing, old trusses, which, at best, give TRUSSES. only partial relief, which never cure, but often inflict great injury and induce inflammation and strangulation, from which thousands annually die.

NOT There is no safety in depending upon any kind of truss, though, no doubt, every man who has suffered the agonies of a strangulated hernia, and died, thought himself safe. SAFE. Both the rupture and the truss keep up a mental strain and induce nervous debility and various organic weaknesses of the kidneys, bladder, and associate organs. CURES GUARANTEED in every case undertaken.

Can any sufferer ask for greater inducements than these?

Notwithstanding the great number of ruptures treated in the three years past, many of them of immense size and of such a character that no other plan of treatment could possibly have succeeded, every case to which this perfected system of treatment has been thoroughly applied, has been perfectly cured. Only a few days residence at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical institute is

Abundant references, by permission of those whom we have cured, will be furnished to any one wishing to call upon or write An illustrated treatise on Rupture sent to any address upon receipt af ten cents.

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature DELICATE decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the

the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced medical men. of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistule, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in postage stamps, for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insommia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity. Nervous this it a repreach to our profession that this subject has been

treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of

think it a reproach to our profession that this subject has been permitted, in a measure by our own indifference, to pass into the hands of unscrupulous pretenders. Because the subject is disagreeable, competent physicians are loath to be concerned with it.

eases with a measure of success heretofore regarded as impossible. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.-Although we have, in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether

requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry or of consultation should be addressed to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.